

Questions

You have already met many sentences in Latin which are questions; their form is not unlike that of English questions.

They are usually introduced by an interrogative (question asking) word, such as

cūr? why?, **quōmodo?** how?, **ubi?** where? (adverbs);

quis? who?, **quid?** what? (pronouns); **quantus?** how big? (adjective).

Sometimes the interrogative particles **-ne** (attached to the first word of the sentence) or **nōne** (used in questions expecting the answer 'yes') are used, e.g.

venīsne ad lūdum? Are you coming to school?

nōne ad lūdum venīs? Aren't you coming to school? *or* You are coming to school, aren't you?

Exercise 6.4

Translate

- 1 cūr nōn festīnās, Quīnte?
- 2 quis Scintillam iuvat?
- 3 quid facis, fili?
- 4 quantus est ager?
- 5 domumne mē dūcis?
- 6 nōne domum mē dūcis?

Exercise 6.5

The following Latin words occur in connection with Roman education.

What do you think each word means?

- 1 **ēducāre** 2 **schola** 3 **scientia** 4 **litterae** (also spelled *literae*) 5 **historia** 6 **grammatica**

Exercise 6.6

Translate

- 1 amīcī ad lūdum lentē ambulant. sērō adveniunt.
- 2 ubi lūdum intrant, magister irātus est.
- 3 'cūr sērō advenītis?' inquit; 'malī puerī estis.'
- 4 puerī sedent et magistrum audiunt; ille litterās docet.
- 5 tandem puerōs dīmittere cōstituit; puerōs iubet domum currere.
- 6 puellae cum Scintillā ad fontem prōcēdunt.
- 7 Horātia magnam urnam portat et lentē ambulat.
- 8 Scintilla Horātiam festīnāre iubet. 'cūr lentē ambulās?' inquit; 'dēbēs festīnāre.'
- 9 ubi ad fontem adveniunt, aquam dūcunt.
- 10 Horātia fessa est; 'nōne iam domum redīmus?' inquit.

Exercise 6.7

Translate into Latin

- 1 What are you doing, Quintus? Why aren't you helping the farmer?
- 2 I'm working hard; I am tired.

- 3 What are you doing, Horatia? We are going to market (**forum**). Aren't you ready?
- 4 I am ready. I'm coming quickly.
- 5 Flaccus tells (= orders) (his) son to come with him (**sēcum**) to the field.
- 6 'Quintus,' he says, 'you ought to work in the field.'
- 7 'Don't you want to help me?'
- 8 But the boy is tired; he does not want to work.
- 9 At last Flaccus decides to send the boy home.
- 10 Quintus hurries home and calls Horatia.

Chapter 7

The 3rd declension

You have so far met nouns of the 1st declension, with nominative **-a**, accusative **-am** (e.g. **puell-a**, **puell-am**), and the 2nd declension, with nominative **-us/-er**, accusative **-um** (e.g. **colōn-us**, **colōn-um**; **puer**, **puer-um**; **ager**, **agr-um**). Now nouns and adjectives of the 3rd declension are introduced.

The nominative singular has various forms, e.g. **rēx**, **urbs**, **nāvis**.
The other case endings are as follows:

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>nominative</i>	(varies)	-ēs
<i>accusative</i>	-em	-ēs
<i>ablative</i>	-e	-ibus

These endings are added to the noun stem. For example: **rēx** (= king), stem **rēg-**:

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>nominative</i>	rēx	rēg-ēs
<i>accusative</i>	rēg-em	rēg-ēs
<i>ablative</i>	rēg-e	rēg-ibus

NB

- 1 In the 3rd declension, the vocative is always the same as the nominative.
- 2 The endings are the same for nominative and accusative plural.
- 3 The 3rd declension contains masculine, feminine and neuter nouns, e.g. **rēx** (= king) is masculine; **nāvis** (= ship) is feminine; **mare** (= sea) is neuter.

Some nouns of the 3rd declension have nominatives ending **-er**, e.g. **pater** (= father), stem **patr-**:

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>nominative</i>	pater	patr-ēs
<i>accusative</i>	patr-em	patr-ēs
<i>ablative</i>	patr-e	patr-ibus

(so also **māter** mother, **frāter** brother).